



VOL IX.]

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1809.

[No. 2415.]

## Sales at Vendue.

On every Tuesday and Friday,  
WILL BE SOLD  
at the Vendue Store, corner of Prince and  
Water streets.

A variety of Dry Goods, Groceries, &c.  
Particulars of which will be expressed in  
the bills of the day—All kinds of goods  
which are on limitation and the prices of  
which are established, can at any time be  
viewed and purchased at the lowest limitation  
and prices.

P. G. Marsteller, v. m.

Cottom and Stewart

Have just published their

ALMANAC for 1809.

Containing a great deal of useful and enter-  
taining matter. For sale by the thousand  
gross, or single one.

October 6.

Just Published,  
BY COTTOM AND STEWART,

And for sale at their Store,

(Price One Dollar)

The Exile of Erin.

A NOVEL.

By Mrs. Plunkett—late Miss Gunning.

January 6.

Just Published,  
For sale at the Subscribers Book Store,

THE LAWYER;

OR,

Man as he ought not to be.  
Neatly bound in boards, and lettered—price  
one dollar.

ALMANAC's

For the year 1809, by the gross, dozen, or  
single one.

Just Received,

A large supply of PLAYING CARDS &  
WRAPPING PAPER.

Dr. Ree's Cyclopedias,

No. 16, is received, and No. 17, is expected  
in a few days.

Subscribers are earnestly requested to send  
for their copies, especially those who have  
received but a few numbers: 'tis much easier  
to pay for one or two numbers at a time, than  
to pay for ten or fifteen.

ROBERT GRAY.

Joseph Mandeville,  
CORNER OF KING AND FAIRFAX STREETS,  
Has Received,

100 half boxes Rousett's CI-  
CARS, warranted of the veryfirst quality  
and full contents.

Real Maccouba Snuff,  
Rappe do Coarse and Fine,  
20 boxes fresh MUSTARD,  
20 Philadelphia CHOCOLATE, 1s  
and 2d quality.

—HE HAS ALSO,  
A General Assortment as usual,  
of good WINES, LIQUORS, and GROCE-  
RIES, for sale.

December 21.

John Gardner Ladd,  
Has for sale, at his Warehouse, Prince-street  
Wharf—

Muscovado and Loaf Sugars in hogsheads  
and barrels.

Molasses, West-India, and New-England  
Rum in do.

Holland's Gin and French Brandy in pipes,  
Port, Sherry, and Malaga Wines,

Coffee, Rice, and Cotton Wool.

Imperial, Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson-  
bulan, and Hyson-skin Teas, in whole, half,  
and quarter chests.

1 case black Persians.  
2 barrels Caroline Indigo.

20 crates Liverpool cream-colored & blue-  
edged Ware assort'd.

Best Black Pepper in Bags.  
Spermacti Mould, and Mould and Dip:

Tallow Candles in boxes.  
Brown Soap in boxes—Cod-fish in do.

Beef, Pork, Salmon, Shad and Herrings  
in barrels.

Tanners Oil, Spanish Hides, a quantity of  
Sool Leather, Mens', Womens' and Childrens'

Shoes of various descriptions, a few packages  
of White Rolls and German Checks, Russia

Sheetings and Diapers, Russia and Ravens

Duck, India Cotton of different kinds, Nan-

keens, 150 pieces coarse Irish Linens, Writ-

ing and wrapping Paper, 500 bushels coarse  
Cordage. Flax, Glue, a quantity of Vi-

gar, 200 tons Plaster Paris, and 20 tons  
Russian Hemp, &c. &c.

January 2.

## BRICK &amp; STONE LAYERS.

B. Hill &amp; J. Ball

INFORM the citizens of Alexandria and  
its vicinity that they have commenced the  
above business, and from their practical  
knowledge hope to meet with a share of pa-  
tronage from a generous public. They pledge  
themselves to execute such orders as they  
may be favored with in a satisfactory manner.  
They will furnish materials measured in the  
wall, or lay them by the thousand, as may  
suit their employers. Where they are re-  
quested to furnish materials they will be of  
the first quality.

February 17.

d3m

## Fresh Clover Seed.

50 bushels of CLOVER SEED, just re-  
ceived and for sale, at a reduced price—war-  
anted of last year's growth

Joseph H. Mandeville.

February 14.

dlw

## Lottery Intelligence.

The 19th days drawing of the Charitable  
Marine Society Lottery, took place on Mon-  
day last, when the wheel gained \$1129

Former gain 19,159

Total gain \$20,288

The next drawing takes place to-morrow  
afternoon, and on Monday next the first  
drawn blank is entitled to \$400, and tickets  
will advance to 9 dollars, if the capital prizes  
should still remain in the wheel after to-mor-  
row's drawing.

■ A few warranted undrawn TICKETS at  
\$3 50, for sale by

R. GRAY.

February 15.

## 2000 SPANISH HIDES,

Muscovado Sugar in hhd's, and bbl's,  
Clayed do. in boxes!

Coffee in bbl's. and bags!

Old London Particular, and Market Madeira

Wine, in pipes and half pipes.

Catalonia do. in qr. casks,

Castile Soap in boxes,

A few tons of Logwood,

FOR SALE BY

Nath. Wattles, &amp; Co.

## FOR SALE,

A Tract of LAND, containing 272 acres  
situate in the county of Lancaster, (Virginia)  
on the main road leading from Richmond to  
Lancaster court house, five miles from the  
latter and four miles from Deep Creek, on the  
Rappahannock. The improvements are, a  
good dwelling house, kitchen, smoke house,  
corn house, a large barn and store house, all  
new, and a handsome apple orchard of about  
300 trees. Upwards of 200 acres of the a  
bove land is well timbered with oak, chestnut  
and hickory. The terms will be made known  
by applying to Mr. P. Triflett, of Alexan-  
dria, or to the subscriber adjoining this  
place.

Edmund Denney.

Centreville, Oct. 14—(17) lawt

I will Rent out my Fishery,  
about 4 miles below Alexandria, for the ap-  
proaching season.

There has been lately erected Rooms and  
convenient buildings for carrying on the said  
Fishery upon an extensive scale.

For particulars enquire at the dwelling-  
house on the premises.

C. W. Vallengen.

Feb. 11. lawt\*

## This is to give Notice,

That the subscriber hath obtained from the  
Orphan's Court of Saint Mary's county, and  
state of Maryland, letters of administration on  
the personal estate of Richard Bond, late of  
the aforesaid county and state, deceased:—  
All persons having claims against the said  
deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the  
same for adjustment, with the proper vouchers  
thereof to the subscriber, living in Saint  
Mary's county and state of Maryland, at or  
before the 13th day of July next; or they  
may otherwise by law be excluded from all  
benefit of the said estate.

Given under my hand this 13th day of Ja-  
nuary, 1809.

Rebecca White Bond,

Executrix.

January 19. lawt\*

■ Printing in its various branches  
executed with accuracy and dispatch,

## TO LET.

THAT eligible stand for business lately  
occupied by Mr. Charles Bennett, at the  
corner of King and Fairfax-streets.

R. I. TAYLOR.

Executor of John Waite.

Jan. 2.

## Fresh Clover-Seed.

N. HINGSTON, Fairfax-street, has re-  
ceived a supply of excellent red Clover  
Seed, which he will dispose of on moderate  
terms for cash—Also, a few bushels of Fresh  
Burnet and Hemp Seed—are on hand, Tim-  
othy, Orchard Grass, Rye Grass, Burden  
Grass, Peruvian Grass and Lucern.

ALSO,

A general assortment of the best kinds of  
Garden Seeds, mostly of his own saving, from  
the last year; Medicinal Seeds; Bird Seeds,  
and a quantity of large Lombardy Poplars;  
Flowering Trees and Shrubs; best London  
made Pruning Knives, Garden Shears, Hoes,  
Rakes, and Books on Gardening; Flower-  
Pots of all sizes; an elegant assortment of  
Chimney Ornaments, Queens Ware, China  
and Glass, Stone and Potters Wares—with a  
general assortment of Groceries.

A. B. A gentle person may be accom-  
modated with a Private Room and Family  
Board, on moderate terms.

February 7. edw 3taw1w &amp; law1stM

## Black River Lottery.

NO. 2

Authorised by an Act of the LEGISLATURE  
of the State of NEW YORK, for the purpose  
of OPENING CERTAIN ROADS.

## MANAGERS—

THOMAS STORM, JOHN H. SICKELS, W.M.  
HENDRESON, MATTHIAS B. TALMADGE,  
and JACOBUS VAN SCHOONHOVEN.

## SCHEME.

| 1 prize of \$30,000 | is     | \$30,000 |
|---------------------|--------|----------|
| 1                   | 20,000 | 20,000   |
| 2                   | 10,000 | 20,000   |
| 2                   | 5,000  | 10,000   |
| 2                   | 3,000  | 4,000    |
| 5                   | 1,000  | 5,000    |
| 11                  | 500    | 5,500    |
| 40                  | 200    | 8,000    |
| 100                 | 100    | 10,000   |
| 150                 | 50     | 7,500    |
| 400                 | 20     | 8,000    |
| 10,300              | 10     | 103,000  |
|                     |        | 231,000  |
| 11,014 Prizes.      |        |          |
| 21,986 Blanks.      |        |          |

33,000 Tickets—Less than two blanks to a  
prize.—Subject to a deduction of 15 per cent.

Prizes payable 30 days after the conclusion  
of the drawing of the above prizes.

First drawn number 1st days drawing is en-  
titled to \$1,000

|     |      |     |        |
|-----|------|-----|--------|
| do. | 10th | do. | 1,000  |
| do. | 15th | do. | 2,000  |
| do. | 20th | do. | 1,000  |
| do. | 25th | do. | 5,000  |
| do. | 30th | do. | 1,000  |
| do. | 35th | do. | 10,000 |
| do. | 45th | do. | 20,000 |

The managers will commence drawing in  
the city of N. York, on the second Tuesday in  
April next, and will continue to draw 600  
Tickets each day until finished.—Tickets for  
sale at the subscribers Bookstore King-street,  
Alexandria.—Prize tickets in the present and  
late Baltimore Lotteries taken in exchange  
for Tickets in this, and all tickets sold as a-  
bove examined free of expence.

Present price of Tickets \$8 50.

R. GRAY.

Feb. 6.

ASHINGTON TAVERN,  
LEESBURG.

THE subscriber has returned to the Wash-  
ington Tavern, Leesburg, where he is  
prepared with every thing necessary for the  
accommodation of those gentlemen and ladies  
who may honor him with their custom.

Having laid in a good stock of liquors

Alexandria Daily Gazette,  
COMMERCIAL AND POLITICAL.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY  
SAMUEL SNOWDEN,  
Royal-street, Alexandria.

Daily Gazette, 6 Dollars per annum  
Country Gazette, 5 Dollars.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 15.

NON-INTERCOURSE.

On motion of Mr. Nicholas, the house resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. Bassett in the chair, on the bill for interdicting commercial intercourse between the United States and Great Britain and France, and for other purposes.

Mr. MILNOR moved to strike out the first section of the bill, with a view to try the principle of the non-intercourse system. In support of this motion, he alledged the impossibility of carrying the system into effect; for he conceived that the embargo had been ineffectual from the impossibility of carrying into complete effect, & the proposed system would be as difficult to enforce. He thought that it would be impossible to carry a non-intercourse system into effect, as long as vessels were permitted to go to sea. He had many other objections to this bill, amongst which were these: that altho' it raised the embargo in part only, the permission to vessels to go out, would render the provision for a partial embargo nugatory; that if the bill were to pass in its present shape, it was to be doubted whether any revenue officer of the United States would understand the duty enjoined on him by it; that a time only two days previous to the meeting of the next congress was fixed upon as the day on which the non-importation should go into operation, & thus the bill appeared to manifest a distrust of that Congress who certainly would be more competent than the present Congress to decide on its propriety at that time; that a non-intercourse between these countries would but compel our citizens to pay a double freight to & from the entrepot, without producing any other effect than injuring our own citizens; that goods from these countries, altho' their importation were interdicted by law, would be introduced nevertheless; that the extent of the territory and sea-coast of the United States was so great, that all efforts to interdict the importation of goods must be ineffectual, for they would be introduced contrary to law, thus depriving the United States of the revenue which would be derived from them if their importation were permitted by law. Rather than accept this system, Mr. M. thought it would be better that this country should remain yet longer under the pressure of the embargo; which he had no doubt must be repealed early in the next session.

Mr. QUINCY entered at considerable length into an examination of the system of coercion on foreign nations by means of commercial restrictions. The idea of the efficacy of this system he traced to a deeper root than any administration under this government. It was an error of the American people, originating in a period antecedent to the revolution; it grew out of our colonial regulations. It began to be a favorite belief with the people, antecedent to the year 1760, and was then fostered by the patriots of that day, the idea being also encouraged by the patriots of England.—Mr. Quincy entered into a comparative statement of the exports from and imports to Great Britain from America at two different periods, viz. the nine years preceding the year 1775, and the nine years succeeding it, with a view to shew that the average imports into Great Britain from all the world, during the nine years *peace* with this country, amounted to but about one-thirteenth more than the average imports during the same period of *war*; and the exports diminished, nearly in the same proportion. From his statements on this head and a comparison of the present relative situation of the two countries, Mr. Quincy drew the inference that this supposed means of coercing the European powers did not exist. He deemed it peculiarly unfortunate that a confidence in this power of coercion had so long existed, as it had prevented the United States from making preparations which they otherwise might have made. He hoped the idea would now cease. In relation to our present situation, he recommended a plain remedy;

comprised in two words: "Follow nature." What did she first dictate for remedying any complaint? The removal of all obstructions on her operations. Mr. Quincy therefore recommended the removal of the embargo, the repeal of the non-importation act and the abandonment of the non-intercourse system. He wished "peace if possible; if war, union in that war;" — for this reason he wished a negotiation to be opened unshackled with those impediments to it which now existed. As long as they remained, the people in the portion of the country whence he came, would not deem an unsuccessful attempt at negotiation to be cause for war; if they were removed, and an earnest attempt at negotiation was made unimpeded with these restrictions, and should not meet with success, they would join heartily in a war.—They would not however go to war to contest the rights of Great Britain to search American vessels for British seamen; for it was a general opinion with them, that if American seamen were encouraged, there would be no occasion for the employment of foreign seamen. A removal of the embargo without adopting any other measure until the event of negotiation had been tried, Mr. Quincy said would, *first* prevent any collision with the belligerents which might tend to embarrass negotiation; and *secondly*, would give an opportunity to the country to ascertain what would be the practical operation of these orders and decrees on our commerce; and give an opportunity to the next Congress to shape its measures according to their actual effect. If commerce did not suffer, the knowledge of this fact would supersede the necessity of any other measure, and peace would follow of course; if on the contrary, a general sweep was made of all the property afloat it would unite all parties in a war. Mr. Quincy concluded a speech of two hours in length, by lamenting the state of the country, and invoking the spirit which "rides the whirlwind and directs the storm" to guide the nation to a happy result.

Mr. Nicholas replied to the observations of Mr. Quincy on the subject of the legal opposition to the embargo laws in Massachusetts. He said if the laws of the nation were to be resisted in the manner in which he lamented to say he saw it contemplated in one part of the community, it became the duty of this legislature to meet it; it was not compatible with their duty to shrink from it. He could not consent that 13 or 14 states should submit to one. As men vested with certain powers by the constitution, Congress could not transfer the powers to any state legislature or to any town. In relation to negotiating with measures of coercion in existence, Mr. Nicholas asked when did the violations of our rights commence? So long ago that the precise time could not be fixed. When did our coercive measures commence? In 1806. Mr. N. noticed the negotiators during whose ministry abroad these injuries had commenced and continued. Mr. King, Mr. Monroe, and Mr. Pinkney, all honorable men, had successively represented the United States in Great Britain. And could any thing be gathered from any thing they had ever written or said, to induce a belief that this government had not acted with sincerity? There was the most conclusive evidence to the contrary. Mr. N. said he would ask nothing of G. Britain or France that would tend to sacrifice their honor; and he wished when gentlemen dwelt so much on the regard of foreign nations for their national character that they would respect a little the character of our own country.

Mr. D. R. WILLIAMS said he had been decidedly in favor of issuing letters of marque and reprisal at once; he believed it would have cut off all that fungous matter now deteriorating the body politic—for the people of New England were as patriotic as any, and when the choice was between their own and a foreign country they would stick to their own. It was the hot-bed politicians who stirred them up; and it was necessary to do something promptly to put an end to their intrigues. Mr. W. disliked the non-intercourse system throughout. If he could not get war or a continuation of the embargo, he wished, inasmuch as Great Britain and France had each interdicted us from going to the other, to declare that neither her armed or unarmed ships should contaminate our waters. This was a system which required no exertion of patriotism to carry into effect, which could excite no animosities between the North and South. In relation to the non-intercourse, he believed that it could not be enforced, and used a variety of arguments to shew that it could not. If it could be enforced, he believed it would be prodigiously partial. If the embargo was to be taken off and war not to be substituted, if the nation was to submit, he wished to do it profitably. If

the embargo were raised as to a single spot, it was raised entirely to all effectual purposes. Then let your vessels go (said he) without let or hindrance; let them go and be burnt; your merchants will then feel that the embargo was a shield spread over them, and will come back to your protection like the prodigal son, and unite like brethren in the common cause. Mr. Williams said his plan was to interdict the entrance of our ports to belligerent vessels armed or unarmed and lay a tax of 50 per cent. on their manufactures. Great Britain must then either go to war or treat with us. If she was inclined to go to war in preference to revoking her orders in council, let her do so.—But he was inclined to believe that she would treat. If she seized our vessels, however, the effect would be inevitable.—Division amongst us would be done away—all would unite heart and hand in war. Mr. W. replied to a number of the observations of Mr. Quincy—particularly in relation to his position that all obstructions ought to be removed with a view to negotiation. He asked what security had the U. S. if they did all this, if they submitted to such abject humiliation, that Great Britain would treat? Was it to be expected that she would treat more liberally with us when we solicited as slaves, than she would whilst we magnanimously contended for our rights? The gentleman from Mass. (said he) when repeating his creed, had forgotten a part, viz. "Unfur the banners of the republic against the imperial standard!" This would complete a project he had lately seen proposed from the East; and as to its application, coinciding with the wishes over the water, would be such a project as Mr. Canning might dictate. "Revoke your proclamation, remove the Embargo, and unfurl the republican banners against the imperial standard." Mr. Williams concluded a speech of an hour and a half in length with giving notice that he should move to amend the bill, when the present motion was decided, by striking out all that part of it relating to non-intercourse, and inserting a provision interdicting the entrance of our harbors to any vessel of Great Britain and France, and imposing an additional duty on all goods imported from those countries.

When Mr. Williams concluded the committee rose and obtained leave to sit again.

FRIDAY, Feb. 17.

Mr. NEWTON from the committee of commerce and manufactures, reported a bill supplementary to the act establishing certain trading houses with the Indians. Referred to a committee of the whole to-morrow.

The Speaker laid before the house a communication from the secretary of war, on the subject of clerk's salaries in his department during the year 1808. Referred to the committee of ways and means.

The house then went into committee of the whole on the bill to interdict commercial intercourse with G. Britain and France.—Mr. D. R. Williams' amendment still under consideration.

Mr. LOVE called for a division of the question. He thought it might be important, should the house agree to strike out the section, to go much farther than the new section proposed.

After considerable discussion, the question was taken on striking out, and lost, 47 ayes to 55 noes.

Mr. J. MONTGOMERY moved to amend the bill by adding a new section, to prevent French or English subjects from obtaining admission for their vessels and goods into the U. S. by becoming citizens or subjects of neutral powers; and thus defeating the spirit of the laws.

The amendment was rejected, and the committee rose, reported progress, and had leave to sit again.

Adjourned.

The Committee of Council appointed for the relief of the Poor, give notice, that they will attend at the Council Chamber, on MONDAY next, and on every succeeding Monday during the inclement season, between the hours of 10 and 1 o'clock, for the purpose of distributing to those who stand in need.

Donations for the use of the poor, will be thankfully received of those who may be pleased to furnish them, either to the committee, or to James Harris, clerk of the market.

Aaron Hewes,  
James M'Guire,  
Wm. Rhodes,  
Thomas Shreeve,  
John Janney,  
January 21.

Committee of  
Council.

PRINTING IN ITS VARIOUS BRANCHES  
NEARLY EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE.

BY THE LAST MAIL.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 16.

LATE & IMPORTANT FOREIGN NEWS.

By the British brig Matilda, which arrived at this port last evening in 18 days from St. Johns, Antigua, the editor of the Mercantile Advertiser has received London papers to the 13th of December exclusive (ten days later than our former dates) and the Antigua Journal of the 24th of January, containing news from Lisbon of the 16th December, from which we have made the following important extracts.

We learn verbally by a messenger from the brig Matilda from Antigua, that on the 25th of January a dispatch was received from admiral Cochrane, stating that sir John Moore with an army of 36,000 men had attacked the French army in the environs of Madrid and completely routed them, with great slaughter on both sides. The English lost 4000 killed.

It is further stated, that a French 50 gun ship with 500 troops and 1700 barrels of flour, was captured after a severe engagement, going into Guadalupe by the English frigates Jason and Cleopatra. The London papers have contradictory accounts concerning Bonaparte; one view he is said to be at Paris, the next at Madrid.

Basseterre, St. Christopher, Jan. 17.

A few hours previous to this paper going to press, we were politely favoured with the following communication, from a gentleman.

"The Ring Dove sloop of war, arriving at Barbadoes on the 11th instant from Lisbon, which port she left on the 10th Dec. and brings the melancholy account of the French army having entered Madrid early in Dec. after completely vanquishing the Spanish army under generals Blake and Lafoax, and that sir John Moore was within a days march with 36,000 British troops.

A French line of battle ship and two frigates left France on the 28th Nov. with supplies and troops for Martinique. Sir A. Cochrane has also positive information of 3 French ships having left France with troops and supplies, which the admiral is daily expecting to meet off Martinique.

The Portuguese with 2000 men, have taken possession of Cayenne, and by a service which arrived express from Halifax, we learn that the non-intercourse bill has been passed in America.

We also extract the following paragraph from a Barbadoes paper of the 10th instant.

"The Club schooner, Lieutenant Crook, express from Halifax, with dispatches for sir George Prevost, arrived here this day at noon. As far as we have been able to learn, they are of the utmost importance respecting the aspect of affairs in America, and were sent off so precipitately; that the Club in order to proceed with as little delay as possible cut her cable upon being ordered to sea with them."

The troops from Halifax under sir G. Prevost have received orders to prepare to proceed to Bermuda where they are to winter, and from thence return to Halifax.

And it is said that some of the troops had actually embarked when the last account was received from Barbadoes.

SAINT JOHNS, (Ant.) Jan. 20.

During the last week, melancholy accounts of the affairs in Spain have reached us from various quarters. The sum of these is, that Bonaparte after having annihilated the army of Castanos and vanquished Blake and others of the Spanish leaders, had marched to Madrid, drenching his foot steps in the blood of the patriots and desolating the whole country around. The only printed account which we have seen, will be found above, extracted from the St. Christopher Advertiser of the 17th instant, which was politely handed to us yesterday.

However, by the arrival of the ship City of Edinburgh, captain W. Cook, on Wednesday last at Falmouth, we have received accounts varying considerably from the foregoing. This vessel sailed from the Mother bank in company with the rest of our outward bound fleet on the 15th December, but parted in a gale two days afterwards. Now there is every probability that at the period of captain C's departure, the event of battles, which from the report of the Ring dove, could not have been fought later than the end of November, or first days of Dec. must have been known in England. Indeed, captain C. affirms that these actions were known to have taken place, but attaches very different results to them. The conflict between Castanos and the French is represented to have been obstinate and

brutal beyond description. Castanos was understood so nearly in the victory could be ascribed to the Spaniards however, were supposed to have had a small advantage. G. was acknowledged had been handled in two or three engagements under the necessity of however he had performed.

Since writing the above, we have been still further relieved of apprehension. H. M. ship Collier, arrived last night at Falmouth, and brings the intelligence that admiral Cochrane had received information from some persons in the French army eluding the Spaniards had by a circuitous route made his way to Madrid. The French had not suffered the defeat in the conflicts in which they had been involved in such a manner as to depress their courage, but had resolved and heartily in their independence.

In this manoeuvre of Bonaparte, dispatching a division of his army to the rear of his enemy, we may suppose that the plan which he practised was almost unparalleled success. General Davout was detached with a strong body, with orders to cross the Rhine and post himself at the rear of the left wing of the French army. These orders were no sooner given than Bonaparte made his attack. The French were defeated, and the fugitives dispersed, entirely dispersed, that any attempt to re-assemble them afterwards was altogether fruitless. It is evident that there is a vast difference in the scene of action; and that the English must be too far removed to interfere with the main army. But may not be that when his arrangements are completed, he will retrace their steps and re-assemble his army? We may also suppose that when his arrangements are completed, he will retrace his steps and re-assemble his army? We may also suppose that when his arrangements are completed, he will retrace his steps and re-assemble his army?

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We understand, that another packet has escaped into Fort Royal.

Capt. Collier, in the C. Collier with a masked battery, ran into the road of which place he had been sent. The battery opened fire, and in self defence, the fire which the enemy was using to burn the buildings destroyed. Capt. Collier had three of his crew killed. The Circe was so close to the shore that the Frenchmen fired upon her.

BRIDGETOWN, Barbadoes, Jan. 21.

His majesty's sloop Fortune, arrived here from the re-captured brig Betsch from Madeira, bound for St. Bartholomew's; taken by a privateer sloop Renommee on the following day close to the coast of Barbadoes. The Fortune was captured by a sloop from Acasta in company. The Fortune was taken a cutter from Acasta, and sent her into Grenada. The boats of his majesty's sloop Fortune have recently captured the Morne Boeuf, Martinique, called the Frederique, represented to have been obstinate and

valuable cargo of wine, oil, flour, beef, dry goods,

From London papers.

LONDON, Dec. 10.

A Cabinet Council was held yesterday, and did not break up till 7 in the evening, after which Mr. Hunter the messenger was ordered to proceed to Spain with dispatches. It is said the subject was the situation of the British army. It is stated the British forces are to be stationed in Portugal. Transports have been ordered to Corunna and Vigo.

The American ship Margaret and caravels have been condemned at Copenhagen, a sold for the benefit of the captors.

A Sunday paper says some ministerial changes are spoken of. The Duke of Wellington, Mr. Canning, and Mulgrave, it is said, are to retire. Lord Chatham it is added, is to be removed to the treasury, a lord Melville has been offered a seat in the cabinet.

Mr. Shaw, the messenger, left London the 10th December, with dispatches for Paris.

Accounts from Sweden were unfavorable since the rupture of the armistice, the Russians pushed forward with such an overwhelming superiority of force, that the gallant efforts of the Swedes have been fruitless.

Dutch letters received in England state on the authority of accounts from Paris that the answer of the British government to the overtures from France and Russia was very detailed, and very favorable, and that it was generally supposed a peace would shortly be concluded. A London paper says "we cannot agree with the Parisian quidnunc, as to the probable result of the negotiation."

Austria still continues her military preparations.

A Russian ukase notifies to the merchants of St. Petersburg, that after the first of January, 1809, no ship shall be suffered to enter or leave, from the Russian ports.

Private letters from Holland state, that Bonaparte has ordered a relaxation to take place in the regulations enjoined by his Milan decree respecting neutrals.—By the decree all neutrals which had touched at a British port, or submitted to be searched by a British cruiser should be confiscated on entering a French port, or condemned as legal prizes if captured by a French armed vessel. It is now ordered, that neutrals shall be admitted into French ports, though they have been searched by a British cruiser, provided they have not touched at a British port. Bonaparte, by relaxing in the Milan decree, probably expects that the American government will be induced to remove its embargo so far at least as regards vessels bound to France.

December 13.

Nothing but uncertainty prevails with regard to Spain. We have received no intelligence of the least importance since our last; and the public is obliged to rest upon the imperfect intelligence which we received on Friday. The vague, but very positive statement of the defeat of Castaños, and the intended retreat of the British forces from Astorga and Salamanca is all, therefore we have on which to found our speculations and conjectures.

It is matter of no little anxiety that we have so little information respecting the ultimate intentions of our own army. We remain of opinion, that the resolution has been taken of embarking our troops with all possible expedition.

On the 14th November Bonaparte reviewed his troops at Burgos.

PORSCOMPTON, Dec. 9.

Several ships are ordered to Spain, to protect our transports, in bringing of our troops.

DOVER, Dec. 11.

Yesterday the foreign messengers arrived here—They were accompanied by a William Doyt and family. They embarked about 3 o'clock for Calais—Mr. Shaw, the messenger sailed this morning in one of our small cutters.

St. Andrews Society.

A stated quarterly meeting of the St. Andrews Society, will be held at John Macleod's on Tuesday evening next at 6 o'clock.

By order of the President.

DONALD MACLEOD, Sec'y.

February 18.

Birth Night Ball.

The subscription paper for the BIRTH NIGHT BALL, to be given the 22d instant, in honor and to the memory of the ILLUSTRIOS WASHINGTON, is ready for subscribers at the bar of Mr. Caton's hotel.

February 18.

Alexandria Daily Gazette.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 20.

It is expected that the legislature of this state will close their session this afternoon or to-morrow. On Wednesday a resolution passed the house of delegates, suspending the functions of the present managers of the manufactory of arms. The report of the committee and the resolutions on this subject, which is very lengthy, we shall publish as soon as we can obtain copies of them.

(Richmond pap. Feb. 17.

Arrived, British brig Matilda, Harriott, 18 days from St. Johns, Antigua. Left ship Laura, to sail in a week for New-York, and others, before reported. The brig Three Friends, sailed the day before, for N. York; and the British schooner Argonaut, five days before for do. Saw a brig in the Gulph, supposed to be the Three Friends. Flour, eighteen dollars. Beef 20, Pork 30. Tobacco no sale, there being at least 3 years supply in the island; Corn and Rice plenty.

New York paper.

The House of Representatives of the state of Massachusetts, have agreed to set apart Thursday, the 16th instant, as a day of Humiliation and Prayer, for the two branches of the Legislature.

NEW APPOINTMENT.

General Joseph Wilkinson, of Maryland, brother of the Commander in Chief of the Army, is appointed Governor of the Mississippi Territory, in the room of Robert Williams, resigned.

The annexed note from the Washington Federalist was addressed to its editor by Mr. Gardner's late fellow boarders at Washington. It is an answer to some misrepresentations of the Monitor, which have been eagerly copied into other democratic papers.

You are requested to state by the gentlemen of the Washington mess, that the cause and manner of Mr. Gardner's leaving that mess, as stated in the Monitor of Saturday last, is totally and in every part without foundation; that Mr. Gardner's changing his lodgings was entirely of his own pleasure; that at the time he was, and still continues to be on the best terms with every gentleman of the mess, and was never heard by any of them to utter a sentiment in favor of a separation of the United States.

Something Astonishing!—It is ascertained beyond all doubt—we pledge ourselves for the fact—that the embargo republicans in Congress, with very few exceptions, are the bitter and unrelenting enemies of the Spanish nation and the Spanish cause. They pray incessantly for the conquest of Spain by Bonaparte. And yet these gentlemen profess to consider that conqueror as already possessed of too much power, as the tyrant of the land, and as the enemy of the U.S. Is it possible that all this can be false and hollow? They calculate, indeed, with arithmetical accuracy, the relative amount of injury which we have sustained from England and France, and they state that the injury from France is only in the proportion of thirty-three and a third per cent. upon the amount of that from G. Britain. They hate G. Britain with such a perfect hatred, that they wish Bonaparte to conquer all the world, although convinced that he is an unprincipled despot. Can these men be republicans? Their conduct in this respect, and in relation to the embargo system, proves them to be such republicans as were of old described by the Roman historian, men who, to overturn an obnoxious administration, would clamor loud for liberty, but when placed in power, would be the first to destroy that liberty. *Ut imperium evertant, libertatem praeferent; si perverserint, libertatem ipsam aggredientur.*

[Freeman's Journal.

NOTICE.

THE members of the Washington Society of Alexandria, are hereby notified, that the anniversary meeting of the said Society, will be held at Mr. Caton's hotel, in Alexandria, on Wednesday the 22d day of this month, at 10 o'clock, in the forenoon, where the members are requested to attend; the Society will move in procession at 12 o'clock to the Episcopal Church, where a Sermon will be delivered by the Rev. Dr. Muir, Chaplain to the Society. The different uniform companies of Militia are respectfully invited to join in the celebration of the day.

By order of the Standing Committee.

G. Deneale, Sec'y.

February 15.

The Gentleman appointed to deliver an Oration has been prevented by indisposition from preparing himself for that day.

Positively the last day of Miss Sarah Rogers' performance.

AS this day will terminate the stay of Miss Rogers in Alexandria, it is to be hoped that those ladies and gentlemen who have not yet beheld her pleasing and highly interesting performance, will not neglect the only opportunity they will ever have of partaking of this delightful and rational amusement.

February 20.

NOTICE.

THOSE indebted to the firm of Craik & Washington or to James Craik for Medical services, are once more requested to call on Mr. J. D. SIMMS and settle their respective accounts either by note or payment on or before the 4th day of March next. It is hoped that this request will be complied with, as suits will be commenced against all delinquents.

James Craik.

February 19.

TO HIRE,

Three Negro Men,

ALL of them between the ages of 20 and 30 years. Two of them are good cooks and house servants. One of the two is a carpenter also, and the other has been accustomed to drive a carriage, and attending to horses. The last has worked upon a plantation and is well acquainted with his business.

Enquire of the Printer.

February 20.

NOTICE.

AN advertisement appeared in the Alexandria paper on or about the month of March, 1807, signed by John Thomas Ricketts, William Newton, and John Mills, junior, mentioning that the copartnership of Ricketts, Newton & Co. was dissolved, and desiring all persons indebted to said copartnership to make payment, and those who had claims to make application to William Newton, as he was authorised to settle the affairs of said firm, or words to that effect.

Now be it known, that for good and weighty reasons I do hereby withdraw the authorisation from William Newton, to collect the debts and settle the affairs of the firm of Ricketts, Newton & Co. and I prohibit any person or persons indebted to the copartnership of Ricketts, Newton and Co. from making payment to William Newton or to John Thomas Ricketts, jointly or severally; and, that any person or persons who shall make any payment or settlement with William Newton or John Thomas Ricketts, with both or either of them, jointly or severally, will act at their own risk and peril.

John Mills, jun.

February 20.

CAUTION.

I HEREBY warn all persons from taking a note for 19 dollars, given by me to Michael Rinker, as I am determined not to pay it.

John Ball, jun.

Feb. 20.

Fresh Clover Seed.

50 bushels of CLOVER SEED, just received and for sale, at a reduced price—warranted of last year's growth.

Joseph H. Mandeville.

February 14.

JUST RECEIVED,

At the Office of the Alexandria Daily Gazette, [Price 25 Cents.]

THE HONEST POLITICIAN.

In a Series of Numbers, addressed to the President of the United States—to which is added a publication under the signature of VINDEX.

January 19.

IN COMMON COUNCIL,

FEBRUARY 11, 1809.

ORDERED,

That the following persons be appointed Commissioners for superintending the elections to be held in the different wards of the town on Tuesday the 7th of March next, for the purpose of electing members of the Common Council for the ensuing year, viz.

For the first Ward.

Samuel Harper, John Muncaster, John Hunter.

For the second Ward.

Matthew Sex Smith, Andrew Fleming, Robert Anderson.

For the third Ward.

Abraham Faw, William Newton, Andrew Scalford.

For the fourth Ward.

John Stewart, James Lawrason, Ferdinand Marsteller.

The election for the first ward to be held at Mr. John Lomax's tavern, on Prince street—for the second ward at the council chamber—for the third ward at Mr. Hodgkin's tavern—and for the fourth ward at Mr. Edward Jacob's, corner of St. A saph and Duke streets.

Jas. M. M'Rea, c. c.

January 18.

## Valuable Family Medicines.

The following well-known Medicines, from Hannah Lee's Patent Medicine store, New York, are constantly kept for sale by James Kennedy, sen.

BOOKSELLER, KING-STREET,  
And nowhere else in Alexandria.

### Prevention better than Cure.

FOR the prevention and cure of *Bilious* and *Malignant Fevers*, is recommended LAHN'S ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS, prepared (only) at Lee's Patent Medicine store, No. 10 Maiden Lane.

This medicine has, for nine years past, been attended with a degree of success highly gratifying to the inventor's feelings, in several parts of the West Indies, and the southern states, particularly in Baltimore, Petersburg, Richmond, Norfolk, Edenton, Wilmington, Charleston and Savannah. The testimony of a number of persons in each of the above places has been adduced, who have reason to believe that a timely use of this salutary remedy has, under Providence, preserved their lives when in the most alarming circumstances.

Facts of this conclusive nature, speak more in favor of a medicine than columns of temper's eulogy founded on mere assertion.

It is not indeed presumptuously proposed as an infallible cure, but the inventor has every possible reason that can result from extensive experience, for believing that a dose of these pills, taken once every two weeks, during the prevalence of our bilious fevers, will prove an infallible preventative—and further, that in the early stages of these diseases, their use will very generally succeed in restoring health, and frequently in cases esteemed desperate, and beyond the power of common remedies.

The operation of these pills is perfectly mild, so as to be used with safety by persons in every situation, and of every age.

They are excellently adapted to carry off superfluous bile, and prevent its morbid secretions—to restore and amend the appetite, produce a free perspiration, and thereby prevent colds, which are often of fatal consequence. A dose never fails to remove a cold, if taken on its first appearance. They are celebrated for removing habitual costiveness, sickness at the stomach and a severe head ache, and ought to be taken by all persons on a change of climate.

They have been found remarkably efficacious in preventing and curing disorders attendant on long voyages, and should be procured, and carefully preserved by every seafarer.

From one to three or four of the pills are a dose which may be repeated as circumstances require.

In sickly times or places, a dose should be taken every fortnight, and if there is reason to apprehend personal danger, it may be taken once a week.

### Certificate of Mr. Wm. Devenney.

During the last nine years, I have been in the habit of using Hahn's Antibilious Pills, prepared by the late Mr. Lee, whenever colds, headache, or costiveness have rendered medicine necessary; in these cases a single dose has uniformly removed my headache, and has generally been found sufficient to remove every symptom of a cold if taken on its first appearance. Induced by the benefit received, I have for years past recommended them to many of my friends, and I have the pleasure to inform you, they have invariably succeeded in removing the above complaints.

Yours, &c. WM. DEVENNEY,  
No. 145, Cherry street, New York.

### Hamilton's Grand Restorative.

Recommended as an invaluable Medicine, for the speedy relief, and permanent cure of the various complaints which result from dissipated pleasures, juvenile indiscretions, residence in climates unfavorable to the constitution, the immoderate use of tea, frequent intoxication or any destructive intemperance, the unskillful or destructive use of mercury, the diseases peculiar to females, at a certain period of life, bad layings in, &c. &c.

And is proved by long and extensive experience to be absolutely unparalleled in the cure of nervous disorders, consumptions and lowness of spirits, loss of appetite, impurity of the blood, hysterical affections, inward weakness, violent cramps in the stomach and back, indigestion, melancholy, goot in the stomach, pains in the limbs, relaxations, involuntary emissions, seminal weakness, obstrusive gouts, fluor albes, or whites, impotency, barrenness, &c. &c.

### Hamilton's Worm Destroying Lozenges.

Which there is reason to believe, have, within eight years past cured upwards of two HUNDRED THOUSAND persons of both sexes, of every age, and in every situation, of various dangerous complaints arising from WORMS and from obstructions or foulness in the stomach and bowels.

Hamilton's Elixir,  
For Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Sore Throat  
and various Complaints.

### HAVING THIS AND GENUINE

### GERMAN CORN PLASTER.

An infallible remedy for Corns, speedily removing them root and branch without giving pain.

### The Genuine Persian Lotion.

### The Restorative Powder for the

#### Teeth and Gums.

### Hahn's Genuine Eye Water.

A sovereign remedy for all diseases of the eyes.

### ITCH OINTMENT.

Warranted to cure by once using, and to be free from Mercury or any pernicious or offensive ingredient, &c. may with perfect safety be applied to the youngest infant.

Hannah Lee, Patent Medicine Store,

New York, Sept. 10, 1808.

ALSO,

The following new and valuable Medicine, just received and for sale as above.

(Price, Two Dollars per bottle.)

### Dr. Tissot's celebrated Gout and Rheumatic Drops.

NOTHING is of more importance than the preservation of health—this common adage however is too often forgotten, whilst we are active and strong—and prevention of pain, which is superior to its cure, is not sufficiently attended to by any description of persons. Among those disorders which require the most early and unremitting efforts to eradicate and overcome, none have a strong or claim upon our notice than the Gout, Rheumatism, Lumbago, Weakness of the Joints, Sprains, Gleet, the Stone and Gravel, the Cramp and every species of Rheumatic Pain from whatever cause they may have originated—and hence every relief which can be administered is too valuable to be forgotten.—Those persons whose avocations peculiarly expose them to colds, &c. cannot be too anxious always to possess immediate aid. Sea-faring persons, travellers, &c. ought constantly to carry with them that medicine which will counteract the unpleasant effects of their perilous duties, and especially those pains to which their situation must expose them. To those who reside in or visit the West-Indies, and their warm climates, they will be found upon trial to convey the most lasting service and will gradually destroy all tendency to disease in the human frame, and preserve health and vigor. Although a great variety of prescriptions have been published to cure the disorders enumerated above, none has yet equalled the GOUT AND RHEUMATIC DROPS of Dr. TISSOT, which are celebrated throughout the European continent, and whose unbounded benefits are fully authenticated by certificates already published of gentlemen so well known in America, being of the first consequence in the state of Maryland: General Charles Ridgely, of Hampton; John Gibson, Esq. one of the directors of the Farmers' Bank of Maryland; John McCubbin, Esq. Mrs. McCubbin, his wife; and Mrs. Ryan, of Calton.

Certificate of Mr. Thomas Kelso, hatcher.

About three weeks since I was most violently attacked with Rheumatic pains throughout my whole frame, in so severe a manner as not to be able to turn in my bed without assistance proceeding as I suppose from a severe cold being advised by a friend to apply Dr. Tissot's Gout and Rheumatic Drops, I accordingly obtained from the agents Messrs. George Dobbin and Murphy, two bottles, the application of which, under God, have perfectly restored me to health. I am therefore induced with confidence to recommend this medicine as a certain cure for the above disorder.

THOMAS KELSO.

Baltimore, July 22d, 1808.

Certificate of Mr. Thomas Campbell, Harness maker.

It would be an act of injustice to withhold my testimony of the salutary effects of Doctor Tissot's Gout and Rheumatic Drops, as I have experienced a very unequivocal instance of their virtues and efficacy. I was afflicted with two severe attacks of what is usually called Dead Palsy, from which I partially recovered, but was obliged to use crutches to aid me in walking when I left home; to this were joined violent Rheumatic pains, the result of the affliction, and I had feared the disorder would accompany me through life; but providentially was recommended to apply Dr. Dobbin and Murphy's for Dr. Tissot's Drops, and after using only one bottle, found myself perfectly liberated from my disorder, and am now, thank God, as free from pain as if I never had been afflicted. Finding this medicine operate so powerfully on myself, I determined to apply it internally to my child; a boy only eleven months old, who was then reduced almost to a skeleton with the Bowel Complaint; after administering it four times to him, his complaint was entirely removed, and he is now recovering his strength with great rapidity.

TH. CAMPBELL.

Baltimore, July 28, 1808.

### Greening Apples, Cranberries, Potatoes, and Cider in barrels.

FOR SALE BY

John G. Ladd.

### TO BE LET.

Confortable Brick Dwelling House, on King and Henry street, with five rooms, basement, Kitchen, and stable on good land.

Jona. & M. Scholfield.

January 13. eo

C. BENNETT,

K-street, near door to Mr. GORDON'S Tavern,

For sale for Cash, or approved Paper

at sixty days

Freela Clover-Seed, first qua-

li; English, Herring and Shad Twine

cases Wool Hats; one case gentlemen's

London Hats; Imperial Tea, first quality.

BB to No. 9.

10 bales Cotton.

10 tasks first quality Goshen Chees.

40 boxes Mould Candles.

15 bags clean heavy Pepper.

30 lb. Nutmegs.

casks London refined Saltpetre.

5 ditto Irish Glue.

Gunpowder, Imperial, Hyson, York,

London, Hyson Skin, and Padre Souchong Tea

in quarter chests, boxes and cannisters—all

of which are equal in quality to any ever

imported.

Madeira, Port, Marsala, Sherry, Litchi,

neriffle, and Malaga Wines.

A few cases Medoc Claret.

Jamaica, Windward-Island, and Nether

Run.

Cognac, Bordeaux and Peck Brandy.

Holland and Country Gin.

Irish and Country Whiskey.

Six hogsheads Cherry Bounce.

Retailing Molasses, Havanna Honey,

Wine and Cider Vinegar.

Best Florence Oil in bottles and flasks.

Loaf and Lump Sugars, Chocolat, Wine,

Pearl & Common Barley, Basket Salt, Saff

Fig Blue, Indigo, Mace, Cloves, Cassia

Miente, Rose and Ground Ginger, Cinnamon

Pepper, Capers, Mustard, Raisins, Almonds

Currits, Madder, Alum, Copperas, Brimstone,

Chalk, British and Brandy,

Gumpowder, Spanish Segars, Cavendish

Small Twist Chewing Tobacco, Linc

Garrett's, and Hamilton's Snuff, Writing

Wrapping Paper, Playing Cards, Bed Lin

ing Lines, &c. &c.

October 18.

PROPOSALS

OR PUBLISHING BY SUBSCRIPTION,

A NEW WORK,

ENTITLED,

THE MANUAL

OF THE

FRENCH AND ENGLISH STUDENT

OR A

NEW AND COMPLETE

DICTIONARY

OF

THE FRENCH AND ENGLISH LANGUAGE

IN TWO PARTS:

French & English—2. English & French

CONTAINING,

1. All the words in general use, occa-

sionally illustrated by French and Eng

ish sentences.

2. An extensive collection of new words

in every art, science and trade.

3. The pronunciation of every word, ac-

cording to the most polite usage of France and England.

4. A copious vocabulary of sea terms and phrases.

5. A dictionary of French synomyns.

6. A dictionary of French homomyns.

7. An alphabetical list of the most fami-

ly proper and christian names, and of the

most remarkable places in the world.

8. The difficulties of the French language alphabetically arranged.

9. A complete treatise on French poetry.

10. The chief English idioms.

1. A treatise on the English particles.

The whole carefully compiled from the

writers, and particularly from the Diction

ary of the French Academy, Boiste, Feran

ceau, Wally, Tocquot, Nugent, Chabaud

Boyer, Joinson, Walker, &c.

Joseph M.

CORNER OF KING AND

Has R.

100 half box

CARS, warranted of

and full contents.

Real Macouba S

Rapee do Coarse

20 boxes fresh MU

20 Philadelphi

and 2d quality.

—HE. II

A General Assort

of good WINES, LIQ

UELS, for sale.

December 21.